## THE PLAGUE DISTRICT.

Terrible State of Affairs in the Stricken Region.

An Indescribable Wee Enwraps the Afflicted Country, and a Pall of Desolation Everywhere.

The Agent of the Red Cross Association Relates More Awful Suffering.

PAMINE, DROUTH, Another Chapter of Authentic News From the Southern Plague District-Starvation

on Every Hand-Vast Graveyard. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6 .- The Courier-Journal's staff correspondent sends his paper the result of his tour through the plaguestricken district in a special from Mount Pleasant, Harlan County, Kentucky, tonight. He says: No one who has not personally visited this country can form anything near an idea of the woe that enwraps like a winding sheet and casts the pall of desolation and sorrow everywhere. Almost every house in many sections has contributed its one or more victims to the hundreds who have gone to fill simple country graveyards, and the mourning is as widespread as the everlasting hills which have

been devastated, I left Mount Pleasant, emptying into it, and then went on to Poor cher Counties scores have yielded up their lives to the awful sconrge.

HORRORS ACCUMULATING. From Poor Fork I crossed the Cumberland Mountains into Wise and Isle Counties, Virginis, encountering in the former such a condition of horror that my heart fails when I begin to write. Individual instances of the most beartrending nature are numerous as the mountains, and to mention them one by one would keep me employed for a day. At one place in Harian County I learned of an instance where five out of a family of seven, the Clarks, living on Poor Fork, succumbed to the scourge. In another where the only living member of a family of five was a babe not yet able to prattle; in another, where the father and three children had left a bereaved wife and mother to mourn her sorrow alone at the cheerless hearth, and still in another where not one of a household of four remained to perpetuate the name. On Poor Fork, at Letcher, just beyond the Harian line, is the county cemetery, in which thirty-seven new-made mounds of rock and earth lightly covered all that was mortal of plague victims. In W. Kilgore, attorney, editor and Member one little neighborhood not five miles of the Legislature, who has taken pains to wind, and in many more death had taken a

Deaths in Letcher had been far above the average of those in any other county save Wice County, Virginia, in which the disease has made a wider swath than in any I have visited. They number, as nearly as the best authorities could estimate, 200, and the number of cases have exceeded that fully three-It was not until I crossed into Virginia that the most pitiful stories reached my ears. Here I was told that near the little town of Emboden, in a graveyard containing sixty three new graves, twenty-nine persons out of the Baker family had died and were occupants of that many burial places in the rude cemetery. I was told that in | and McDowell, West Virginia, scattering one day thirty-three persons had died, and that there was not grave clothes and cothes enough in the neighborhood to bury them. The physicians who practice in the county, but two in number, were totally unable to cope with the disease, and the dead have multiplied faster than they could be buried. Their treatment of it has been of the crutest sort, from what I can learn, and as a result has been little more than experimental, conlessing that the plague has battled all the

the deaths exceed 400. GRAVES ON EVERY HILLSIDE. Every grave yard, almost every hillside, contains rude heaps which mark the last resting-place of the dead. In this country, as in Letcher, the number of those attacked bas been enormous, in many instances there not being enough well people to care for the sick. The exact number of those who have been ill I could not ascertain, but Mr. Jacob Oakley, with whom I talked, said nearly one-haif of the population had been attacked. In Lee County I met Dr. W. C. Winter at the postoffice at Crab Orchard, near the Kentucky line. He has been in the infected section but about three weeks, having left his practice in the southern portion of Lee to answer the pitiful cry for aid which came from the northern portion of the county. Since his arrival he has treated scores of patients, and saved every one. He bas the appearance of an intelligent man, and gave it as his opinion that with proper treatment and nursing the mortality could bave been reduced 75 per cent.

in which I have pursued my investigations, I will send samples of water from different the disease is now decreasing, both in the number attacked and to fatality; and while fresh cases appear singly and in twos and threes daily, they are lacking in the malignant features which marked the epidemic before the recent rains and frosts. The deaths in Lee have reached about 100 since the injection first made its appearance,

THE CAUSE. "In the countries which I have visited, all | The Arguments for and Against Its Ratifisources of information, medical and otherwise, agree that to impure water is attribut-Hague, in severs places I have examined the water, and, albough it has been to a great extent purified by rains and frost. I have been able to detect the brackish, bitter taste so often described. The water not only tastes bad, but looks bad, and that which people have been using for drinking purposes for weeks would turn the strongest stemach and cause the healthiest man to fall ill. The mineral or vegetable poison, whichever it may be, in some instances so strongly impregnates the streams that it can be discovered noth by sight and tasted, a slight disbitter se nut gall. I found instances where | tie people whose springs had given out had dug holes two and three feet deep in the ground and used the slimy, pest-breeding water which oozed up, the stuff being so impure that it seems incredible that they should not be aware of it. A cace of almost criminal foolishness is related to me. A man whose well had given out hauled water a long distance and dumped it into the well. stirring up the filth which for years had been accumulating at the bottom. Of this water the entire family used. As a conseonence flux attacked every member, one or

two dying.

Having traveled through many counties, and made every effort to secure the most reliable information, I think the following estimate of the number of deaths as correct as any can be secured, certainly nearer the truth than any figures given from outside

Les County, Va...... 100

This estimate, it will be seen, does not include Buchanan County, Va., in which the mortality is placed at over 125; Scott County, Va., 250; Dickinson County, Va., 150; Pike County, Ky., 100; Floyd County, Ky., 75 Listie County, Ky., 85; Knott, 50; and Scott, Bell, Menifee and Wolfe Counties, Ky., 400, which brings the grand total up to 2,045, a startling figure truly, and one that can not but strike a sympathetic chord in the breast of everyone who reads this. My figures for the counties which I have not visited are based on statements of men whose reliability is not questioned; therefore I have no fears that I have overestimated the ravages of this most destructive demon.

After leaving Virginia, and while en route

to Mount Pleasant on my return trip,

met Dr. J. O. Carson, of Bowling Green,

Ky., who had been sent out by the State Board of Health to investigate the disease and its causes. I met him afserward at Mount Pleasant, and he informed me that he had visited several houses where there were people sick, and he had formed the opinion that the malady was not contagious, though he was not certain that un certain circumstances it could communicated from one to another. He referred to the condition described in a previous letter. He attributed the sickness to ma laria, as well as to impure water, and was not satisfied as to whether vegetable or mineral polson had cause the latter to become Barian Connty, three days ago, and have so baneful. Dr. Carson procured vials of traveled into the northern part of that | water from several streams on which the county along Clover Fork and little streams | plague has raged, but heavy rains, which fell a day or two before his arrival, coupled Fork, along whose banks in Harian and Let- with the severe frosts, has no doubt so purified it that it will not be of much use in his investigations. Dr. Carson, like every physician I met, had a theory, and he informed me that both Doctors Menor, of Lee County, Virginia, and Blair, of Mount Pleasant, agreed with him in the more material points. His researches will probably be of more velue than any off-handed opinion.

## THE UNKNOWN DISEASE.

should it recur.

and will doubtless result in the discovery of

the real cause of the epidemic and of a cure,

An Agent of the Red Cross Association Sends a Letter Describing the Disease to Miss Clara Barton.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Dr. J. B. Hubbell, field agent of the American Association of the Red Cross, has written the following letter to Miss Clara Barton, from Wise County, Va., relative to the disease which | going to give a bounty for growing sugar, it has been prevalent in that State. This morning I called on Judge G. of the Legislature, who has taken pains to square, in that section, almost whole faur- collect the data and particulars of the disilies were swept away like chaff before the ease in this and adjoining counties. The first case which appeared in this region was that of W. M. Bates, of Pound gap, Cumber land Mountains, in the latter part of July, | sugars free from all ports of the world. Re at the beginning of the drought. He lingered nearly two months, when he died, The next three cases appeared at Gladville, in August, also when the drought it, but began, other cases occurred in Cowl Camp, referred to a handful of planters in Louisialong the tributaries of the creek, where it and who could never compete successfully became general and epidemic, causing sixty | with the employers of slave labor or producin September, when deaths were frequently five per day. As nearly as can be ascertained the deaths | partially refined. This would cause a in this county number 200. In Lee, Dickenson and Buchanan Counties, Virginia, cases occurred, averaging about twenty deaths in each. Whatever the original cause of the disease may have been, there is no doubt it has been augmented by draught and impure water. The first cases | bone black business and various other induswhich appeared were bloody flux, with tries. venit, the latter assuming the form of Asiatic cholers. In nearly all cases where the patients died they were attacked with severe griping, with above named symptonis. The disease existed in two forms, one medical skill they possess. In Wise County | as above, the other commencing with griping and vomit. Those affected in the latter way never died. Large quantities, sometimes red and sometimes dark, blood appeared at previous stages of the disease. All who died were conscious to the last and every adult was not only anxious to die but prayed to die. The disease has now nearly disappeared in this county, there remaining but three critical cases; but it has left many cripples in a condition resembling that caused by rheumatism. The remedy which proved most effectual was compound castor and olive oil, laudanum and camphor, or where physicians were in attendance, a simple treatment of warm teas and careful nursing. None of the attending physicians seemed to understand the disease, and their treatment was simply experiment. In the commencement various forms of treatment were used and every patient so treated died. The disease was more fatal along the creeks and rivers than on the highlands. One year ago the same or a similar disease attacked a man and his wife on Dry Fork, this county. and both died. Two years ago two "In Lee County, as in fact in all districts | cases appeared and the persons recovered. sections where disease has prevailed to Washington for chemical analysis, I expect to go into Kentucky to-morrow. (December 3.) There has been plenty of food and no destitution of any kind save the fied by both countries it will cause a reduclack of proper medical attendance."

# THE SPANISH TREATY.

cation from the Sugar Interests of Mer-

chants and Refiners. New York, Dec. 8.—The commercial treaty between the United States and Spain is regarded with great interest by all business men whose trade is affected. A prominent sugar importer said to a Pest reporter: With the exception of the Pacific Coset, which was becoming in sugar trade, by Cans Spreckels, the Hawalian sugar king, people this country, some 55,000 000, were wholly dependent for their sugar upon some twenty refining concerns in this city, turbance at the bottom bringing up a mass | Boston and Philadelphia. No ray of sediment of a bright yellowish color, as sugar was consumed except a litin the tobacco manualacture, which was not worth mentioning. About 1,000 000 tons of sugar were imported into this country annually, some of which reached the consumers except through the little circle of refineries, which had the sogar trade by the throat, and it cent, in duty on Havana cigars might en-was only natural, therefore, that the able them to manufacture from Havana refiners should be satisfied with leaf a cigar or cigarette that would allow things as they were, and oppose any change | them to compete successfully with the imwhich would give a sugar-producing country some degree of independence. They obtained sagar from all parts of the world, and ing their shops. Twenty-three hundred of they wished to balance the interests of the us are already laid off; and by the end of city on Wednesday. It is thought that the dressed, and those who saw her say she re-

and if this half was made free of duty its producers could always find a market here, as other people would buy it at a reasonable price, and hold it if the refiners were not ready to purchase. This state of affairs would partly emancipate the planters and merchants from the control of the refiners, and therefore the latter, with the importers from other countries and Louisiana planters would join in a bitter opposition to the treaty. The treaty would amount to a commercial annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States, giving us all the benefits of a political annexation without any of its disadvantages, The German Government bad Istely enlarge bounty on exports, so that Germany, which a few years ago, was an importer of sugar, last year was smount, about 52 000 tons, came to this port | This committee will be bppointed next Sunalone, the enormous profits which accrued | day. to the early beet root factories through . the bounty system had the effect of developing the business to its present extent, and over production had become so great that manufacturers had sold sugar at a positive loss.

In regard to the claim that the treaty would be ruinous to the interest of American workmen in the refineries, the same importer declared the statement was a preposterous argument, as the refinery interest employed fewer skilled workmen than any other, branch of manufacture in proportion to the value of the produce. Nearly all the work was done by machinery, and most of the workmen connected with the business were simply

A Cuban planter, who has a large estate, says the sugar crop of the island could be doubled within two years, and that the ratification of the treaty was the only hope for the island to live.

Haven eyer, of Havemeyer & Elers, exest opposition to the treaty. All the refiners were opposed to it, he said, not merely in their capacity as business men but as American citizens. He objected to of any particular country, which was an ininstice, and objected further to the measure. which would further enslave labor in another country when we had abolished it in with their Government. All the benefit of the Spanish treaty would accrue to the planters of Cuba, who, if it should be ratified, would immediately put up the price of their spgar so as to include the amount of the old duty. For the year 1883 the total value of all our exports to Cuba was only \$11,000,000, while the duties which we collected on Cuba sugar were about \$25,000,-000. This \$25,000,000 it was now proposed to transfer from the United States Treasury to the pockets of Cuban planters, without a cent's benefit to our own If our Government would be better to pay two cents per pound to Louisiana planters. If it was to make a discriminating treaty with any country, i would be better to make it with England and her colonies, with whom we could have an extensive commerce, instead of granting such privileges to a miserable, impoverished island, like Cubs, two hundred years behind the age. He was in favor of importing raw finers in general favored this policy so as to do away with this tariff sgitation; he had been in favor of egitation; he had been in favor of it became general over Wise era of beet-root angar. The treaty, he rein the latter part of August | marked, not only admitted raw sugars free, the but the grades between Nos. 13 and 16 at the duties of standard, which were transfer of that branch of refining to Caba, as refiners here could not compete with slave labor. In consequence of this treaty his firm had closed two large refineries at Williamsburg a fortnight ago. These refineries employed 500 men, and of course their suspension affects barrel making, the

> Alarm of the Cigar Trade Over Its Possi bilities-List of Articles Affacted by it. New York, Dec. 8 .- The cigar manufacturing firm of Straiton & Sterm announced to their 2,000 employes Saturday night that the factory would discontinue work until the uncertainty about the new treaty with Spain in regard to the West India trade was removed. In an interview Mr. Straiton said: "Our firm now keeps its stock of tobacco in Bayana, for if we had a large stock here and the treaty should be ratified, we should be out the amount that the duty is reduced. At the first moment the text of the treaty is officially made public and acted upon by Congress we shall open our factory. The effect of abolishing the duty on tobacco would be, I think, to make the United States the great center of the tobacco trade of the world. Manufacturers would welcome the abolition of the tax as it would cause a great increase of business. Tobacco growers, for obvious reasons, oppose it. I look for a bitter fight against it

Cigar-makers from all the principal factories of the city held a meeting yester lay to consider the pending treaty. G. O. Myers presided. "If this treaty," said he, "is ratition of 50 per cent, in duty on manufactured tobacco from Cubs and Porto Rico, A moment's thought will show that this reduction would be a death blow to the tobacco trade of this country. Tobacco grows naturally as well in this country, yet it can not com-Spanish possessions. It useless to argue that free imported tobacco may be mixed with our American growth in the manufacture of fine cigars. Smokers of Havana cigars will not be imposed upon by any such deception. In other words, smokers of asvana cigars will not smoke an amalgamated production, only half as good as a genuine Havana, when they can get the genuine at the same price as the amalgamated. And this condition of the trade, we claim, will be brought about if the treaty is ratified. Other delegates here report other large usanufacturers preparing to follow the example of Straiton & Storm. Their employes can not complain of such action. Employers say, in justification, and we know it to be true, that they can not compete with Havana cigars imported at-most free of duty. A reduction of 25 per ported eigar, but 50 per cent, is rubbing it different countries against each other, another week there is no telling how many I examination of the Government employes sembled Miss Rabb greatly.

of sugar came from Cuba and Porto crust of idleness. Importers are secretly at work while we are lying idle. The treaty is probably already in the hands of the Senate. By its conditions the proposed reduction will take effect from the 1st of January next.

We have but little time to work in. Let us be up and doing at once.' The Executive Committee, which had been in session during the early part of the afternoon, reported in favor of issuing a circular explaining the effect of the operation of the treaty upon the tobacco interests of the country, and calling upon the country at large to raise its voice in protest. The committee also recommended the appointment of a committee to visit manufacturers and obtain their co-operation in the movement. coursged the best root sugar industry by a The recommendations were unanimously adopted. A motion to call a mass meeting in the interest of the movement was voted down, and instead it was deemed best to apexporter of about 500 000 tons. If this point a committee to go to Washington.

> The Executive Committee reported that a meeting of eigar manufacturers was called for some day this week.

### The Treaty.

ing publishes a copy of the treaty, which it obtained in Madrid, and its terms seem more favorable to this country than was supposed at yesterday's meeting of cigar makers. The following are the principal articles of the products of both countries which will be

To be admitted into the United States free from duty: Horses, cocoa, coffee, fish, fresh fruits, cotton, hemp, flax, hides, skins undressed, analine and mineral dyes, palm oils, sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, loaves of crystallized syrugs of the sugar cane, melada, molasses, seeds, woods, castiron, eggs, honey, wax, sponges, bones, guano, manure, esparto, horse hair, rushes, osiers, straw, coins of gold or silver. Subject tensive sugar refiners, expressed the strong- to duty: Cigars, cigarettes, bequeros, \$1.25 per pound, 1234 per cent, ad valorem; tobacco leaves requiring more than 100 to the pound, if having stems, 27c per pound/ without stems, 50c; other tobacco in lerves having treaty discrimination in favor of the trade | stems, 171/2 cents per pound; topacco manufactured of every kind, tobacco without stems, 20 cents per pound; snuff, powdered tobacco, 35 cents per pound; tobacco not manufactured, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Arour own, and would encourage importation | ticles, the product of the United States, there of Coolie labor, which we had shut | which shall be admitted into Cuba, exempt our from our own shores. We had already | from duty; beer, fresh meats, bacon, fruits, stimulated the employment of Chinese labor | fish, shell fish, grain and other cereals exepting rice, wheat, hour of cereals other than rice and wheat, lard, swine, beef, cheese, eggs and bread, woods of all kinds, staves, knees, timber, pipes, boxes of wood cattle, sheep and goats, hogs, stones and earths employed in construction and in the arts and industries, clay, tiles, bricks and tiles ungiazed, hides and undressed skins, minerals or metals, coins of silver or gold, useful tools, agricultural implements, agricultural apparatus, industrial and scientific motors of all classes and materials separate parts of the same, raw cotton, hemp, flax, ute and all other raw vegetable fibres, wools, nogs, hair, raw horse bair, asphalt, refined bitumen, tar, pitch and rosin.

# NATIONAL NORES.

Various Matters Reported from the Capital

-Appointments, Etc., Etc. Washington, Dec. 8 .- Another circular in regard to the importation of rags is being prepared at the Treasury Dapartment which it is understood provides, in general terms, for the admission of rags properly disinfected; provided, process of disinfection is satisfactory to the Health Officer at the port of entry, as well as to the officers of the Treasury Department.

The President to-day sent to the Senate another long list of recess appointments. The President has appointed O. O. Steeley, W. G. Nicholas and N. W. Burkhous a Commission to examine the completed portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Califor-

General Foster, United States Minister to Spain, arrived in Washington this morning and presented the Secretary of State a copy of the treaty entered into between Spainand the United States.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Beach to maintain the secrecy of the ballot in the election of Representatives and delegates in Congress. It provides for a separate and uniform ballot upon which candidates are to be voted for. The quality of papear and size of type are specified, and a general provision made that all ballots must be the same in outward appearance. An important change is made in the existing law in respect to what is legal ballot. Sec. 27 of the Revised Statutes provides that all votes for Representatives must be by written or printed ballot, and nullifies all votes which are not so cast. Beach's bill permits ballots to be printed or written, or partly printed and written. The bill also requires that all Representatives and delegates shall be voted for upon separate ballots. A violation of any of the previsions of the bill is declared a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both. Owing to the crowded condition of the calendar, the House Committee on Pacific Railroads informally decided to-day not to consider the bills introduced last session by Representatives Sumner and Belford rela-

portation on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. Postmaster General Hatton recommends the railroad postal car service for the remainder of the year. In the letter sent to the House to-day he says: "The accomplishment of certain long-desired improvements in the postal service, whereby the time in transit between the East and the far West has been reduced, rendered it necessary to establish a greater amount of railroad postal car service than anticipated when the

tive to the regulation of the rates of trans-

estimate was submitted and appropriation made for that object." Mr. Hatton also sent a letter to the House nending an appi riation of Sig uuu for the employment of additional clerks at Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indi napolis, Louisville, St. Louis, San Francisco and

Eastern cities. The nomination of Hugh McCalloch as Secretary of the Treasury was favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Finance, but Senator Riddleberger objected to its present consideration, and under the rules it went over to the next executive

Representative Morrison's bill to amend the statute in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, introduced to-day, provides for the amendment of the statutes so that the regulations governing inland transportation shall apply to the beggage of the traveling public

Representative Springer has decided to appoint Messrs. Van Alstine and Stewart members of the sub-committee to visit Ohio and investigate the conduct of United States

About one-half of our annual imports | more will be eating the bread or rather the | who, it is said, were appointed Deputy Marshals will continue until Congress adjourns for the holiday recess. Representative Stewart says private business will compel him to remain at home during the holidays, and it is possible, in consequence of this, that the sub-committee will not visit Ohio until January.

### "OUR COMMON CURRENCY."

The New York Sun Discusses the Question of the Currency, and Predicts the Estinction of the National Bank Circula-

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- The Sun in a nota-

ble, double leaded editorial discusses the

question of "Our Common National Currency," and reaches the conclusion that the National Bank currency must go and give place to a Government currency of coin and paper money. The article notes carefully the rapid decrease of National Bank circulation, and the more rapid increase in coin and coin certificates, and says: "This will give us by 1891 a grand total of \$1,135,000,-New York, Dec. 8 .- The Times this morn- 600 of Government currency, against not more than \$100,000,000, and probably less, supplied by the banks. Of course, much may happen to modify or prevent this result. The conduct of men can not be predicted so confidently as that of inanimate things. The legal tenders may be redeemed and withdrawn; the coinage of silver dollars may be suspended, and the supply of gold may be diminished at the mines or be drained away to foreign countries. The decrease of National Bank circulation may, on the other hand, be checked by favoring legislation, but the probabilities are greatly against these events, and as we said at the outset, and it is much more likely, that the National Bank notes will be driven out of the United States altogether, and their place taken up by exclusive v Government currency. The existence of National Bank circulation, it must be remembered, depends entirely upon the profit it yields the banks. These institutions are conducted upon commercial and not upon philanthropic principles. So long as the bonds required as security for the circulation bear a sufficient high rate of interest they will issue the notes, but so soon as the rate falls below the paying point their circulation will be withdrawn. At present there are enough 3 per cents, to be had at about par to make it worth while to take out circulation upon the a, but these bonds, as we know will all soon be paid off, and the Comptroller of the Currency tells us that the 4's and le's are already too high to make them a profitable basis for circulation. The 414 will surely be redeemed at their maturity, in 1891, and the 4's are rising in price contin ually under competition by executors, trustees, savings institutions and time investers. That the people of the United States will, for the rake of the banks, sanction any legis-

> any less secure a basis than United States bonds is equally lincredible. There is no escape that we can see from this hard layer of facts. The National Bank currency must go, and that pretty soon, if the possibility of the retirement of legal-tender notes by redemption and cancellation there is no indication. The contracting of them in this way was stopped in 1878 by public clamor, and as we have already remarked, they have remained fixed at their present amount ever since without effort by either political party to reduce it. The same may be said of the coinage of silver dollars. Every attempt to check or to suspend it has hitherto been abortive. The West almost unanimously favors it, and will support it to the last. As to the danger that the withdrawal of bunk circulation may cause a money stringency, the coining, which causes so much solicitude, has been expressed in various quarters, it need only be remarked that the coinage of gold and silver alone will more than fill any vacuum occasioned whether the coin into circulation or as Government certificates for coin deliverable on demand is immaterial. There is sure to be circulation medium of enough for the needs of the community at the werst. Supposing the amount of it to be reduced by an unusual foreign demand, exceeding the product of our mines, we shall have always, as we had during the war, the resource of legal tender notes, especially since the issue of them has been declared by the Supreme Court to be a Constitutional exercise of Government power. We shall always do well to remember that the natural forces are often stronger than legislation, and that the common sense of events con-

lation by which the national debt shall be

prolonged or the interest upon it be in-

creased, it is idle to suppose. That they will

permit the banks to issue a circulation on

#### ings of theorists and philosophers." A MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE

stantly sets aside the transcendental reason-

And the Bensation It Has Created at Vincennes, Ind.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 5.-A social sensation was developed here yesterday in the most unexpected manner, which has created no small amount of excitement, because of the peculiarity of the circumstances surrounding the affair, and because of a mistake made by the Clarion, a paper published at an immediate appropriation of \$100,000 for | Princeton, twenty miles south of this city. That paper published the following, headed "Under Assumed Names-Hasty Marriage of a Chicago Drummer and a Pretty Vincennes Damsel:"

> "Gilbert E. Abbott and Lucinda B. Monford are the persons who secured a marriage license at this place last Wednesday under the assumed names given above. The gentieman's name is Applegate, a commercial traveler, who resides at Chicago, and does test in an American foundry now to cast a business in this State. The lady's name is Miss Sadie Rabb, daughter No. 3 of Dr. Rabb, the President of the Vincennes Bank. They were married at the Methodist personage about 4 o'clock and took the evening train for Chicago, Both were well dressed and far ber of the House Committee on Apabove the average good looks. Miss Rabb is well known to several parties here, and her strange course was a great surprise to her they will be everywhere, as Pennsyl friends. It is to be hoped that her mad freak will not end disastrously, as too often hap-

The appearance of the paper here, o course, was the signal for much consternstion, as there is no truth in the statement that Miss Rabb has eloped to marry anyone, much less a Chicago drummer. The lady attended a social gathering at the residence of Dr. Hindman here the evening in question, and is not acquainted with anyone by the name of Abbott or Applegate. The mysterious couple spoken of by the Prince Marshal Wright at the election in that | ton paper excited the curiosity of Princeton. State in October lost. The resolution passed | and an effort was made to identify them. by the House authorizing the investigation | The man claimed Vincennes as his resiprovided that Springer should serve as | dence, and convinced the County Clerk that

#### TALES WITH CLEVELAND.

His Mind Not Made Up on Any Cabinet Appointment-He Denies Having Had a Political Row With Bendricks, and Says That No Two Men Ever Parted More Pleasantly.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- A Washington special to the Evening Post says a prominent Democratic member of Congress, who has recently visited Governor Cleveland, says the latter said to him: "I intend to resign on the 6th of January, and as Lieutenant Governor Hill will administer the Executive office the next year, I have turned the writing of the message over to him. After laying down the duties of Governor, I shall listen to whatever my Democratic friends have to say. I shall divide my time between Albany and Buffalo until the day arrives to go to Washington. I intend to give due consideration to the counsel of our party friends. It may be that when | throughout England. Rossa says the plan enter the Presidential office some things may not move as fast as some Democrats wish; but I think it [will be much better to go slow but sure. We can not hope to avoid mistakes, but if we proceed slowly we will make fewer mistakes than if we go with a rush

A member of Congress with whom Cleveland talked says, the Governor will become President without any ambition for a second term, and that he holds to the second term principle laid down in his letter of acceptance, and declared that his great object is to so administer the Government as to lay the foundation of long-continued Democratic rule. Gov. Cleveland spoke to his visitor of the efforts of certain hotels in Washington to use him for advertising purposes by offering him their hospitalties free of charge emphatically declared he would stop at any hotel that sought get him as a guest. The Governor incidentally alluded to the report of the quarrel between him and Hendricks, saying that they did not in their conversation discurs politics, and the two men never parted more pleasantly. This Congressman drew from the conversation with Cleveland, that the latter has not yet made up his mind in regard to a single Cabinet appointment. He is deferring these matters until he retires from the Governorship.

## WASHINGTON MONUMENT COMPLETED

The Cap-Stone Set in Place at Last and the United States Fing Floated from the Highest Pinnacle Ever Erected by Hu-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The long-expected completion of the Washington Monument Obelisk was accomplished this afternoon by the setting in place of the marble cap-stone and its pyramidal apex of aluminum. The ceremonies were few and simple, an elaborate celebration of the event being reserved for Washington's Birthday, Shortly after 2 o'clock Thomas L. Casey, Government Engineer in charge, and his assistants, Captain Dawis, United States Army, and Bernard A. Green, Civil Engineer, together with Master Mechanic McLaughlin and several workingmen, standing on the narrow platform built around the narrow marble roof, near the summit, proceeded to set the cap-stone (weighing 3,500 pounds), which was suspended from a quadropod of heavy joists supported by the platform and towering forty feet above them. As soon as the cap stone was set the American flag was unfuried overhead and a salute of twenty-one guns fired by the battery in the White House lot below. The sound of the cheers also came up faintly from the crowd of specialors gathered around the base of the monument, while a number of invited guests on the 500 feet of platform and the interior at the foot of the monument at that level spontaneously struck up the "Star-spangled Banner" and other parriotic songs. A steady down-pour of rain had given place a little while previously to a brisk gaie of wind, at this clevation blowing about fifty-five miles un hour, and very few of the invited guests cared to avail themselves of the privilege of climbing a nearly perpendicular isdder from the 900 foot platform to the dizzy height of 533 feet, rom which three or four journalists and a half dozen other adventurers crimbed and witnessed the setting of the cap stone, and sub-sequently ascended to the pinnacie. Meanwhile the Washington Monument Society, represented by Dr. Joseph Toner, Hou. Horatio King, General William McKee Dunn, Dr. Damel B. Clark and T. L. Harvey, Secretary, held a meet ng on an elevated platform at a height of 500 feet, and when artillery firing announced the setting of the cap stone, adopted a resolution offered by General Dunn, congratulating the American people on the completion of this enduring mounment of the Nation's gratitude to the father of his country. Among those present to-day at the completion of the structure was one of the master chanles who laid the corner-stone of this mon ument more than thirty-six years ago, and the watchman of the monument, who has been continuously employed in that capacity during nearly the whole intervening period. The flag on the to onument floated to day from the flag staff, the top of which is exactly 600 feet from the ground, thus ofsplaying the American colors at the great est height of any construction ever yet anown in the world. The monument itself, with its total height of 550 feet, far overlops every other structure by human bands. The aluminum spex of the monument is engraved with inscriptions as follows: On one face-"Chief Engineer and Architect Thomas Lincoln Casey, Colonel of the Corps of Engineers: Assistants, George W. Davis, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Bernard R. Green, Civil Engineer; Master Mechanic, P. H. McLaughlin." On another-"Corner stonlaid on the bed of the foundation July 4, 1848. The first stone at the height of 152 feet, laid August 7, 1880; cap-stone set December 6, 1884." On the third isce—"Joint Commission at the setting of the cap-stone, Chester A. Arthur, W. W. Corcoran, Chairman; M. E. Bell, Edward Clark, John Newton. Act of August 2, 1876," and on the fourth face the words, "Laus Deo," NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Talk of Booming the Iron Industries by Establishing a Foundry Large Enough to Cast Large Guns.

Special to the Sentines. Washington, Dec. 8 .- Along with the feeling that the navy is to be reconstructed and the coast defenses rebuilt under the incoming administration, is an impression that the Government will establish a foundry at Pittsburg for manufacture of beavy ordnance. . There is no foundry in the United States where either the largest or the best guns can be made. It is considered a great

six-inch-bore iron gun, while the brass ones can not be made at all. "The establishment of a Government foundry at Pittsburg will not only be a stimulus to the iron interests of Pennsylvania, but of the entire country," said a mempropriations, this morning. iron interests are stimulated there, vania controls the trade. Then, of course, a foundry will be placed in the South somewhere, for it would not do for the Government to locate all her powers of producing war supplies at one quarter. Alabama would likely get a foundry of some sort."

Much talk is heard on the subject of the army and navy now. The officers are on tiptoe. They anticipate a great deal of rejuvenating, and can not foresee the direction of the missiles,

The Telephone Business. BOSTON, Dec. 6.-The Directors of the American Bell Telephone Company have voted to petition the Legislature for authority to increase the capital from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Street gossip is that in the event of authority being granted the new stock will be issued at the rate of \$1,000,000 per aunum at par. The company expects to have wiers between Poston and New York opened to lesse in July, 18%,

### DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

The Nationalists Claiming That They Are Principally the Work of British Spies. LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The question whether James A. McDermott or O'Donavan Rossa is a spy in the bire of the English authorities, or whether both of them are or are not British police servants, has been revived with new evidence and theories. Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, in an interview to day with your correspondent, 'said that he recently received a personal letter from O'Donovan Ross in which the latter declared he had good reason to believe that McDermott was a British spy, employed to secure evidence against Fenians. This letter stated that recently McDermott called upon Rossa. and offered to negotiate with him for the perpetration of a series of dynamite outrages proposed were feasible, and if carried out would have caused destruction and terror. but he was led to distrust McDermott and declined to commit himself to any of the proposals. Mr. O'Brien further says that in this very same letter O'Donovan Rossa inclosed the original of a letter written by McDermott to a frieud after the latter had left Ireland and reached America, in which the writer admitted that he had organized the Mill street dynamite conspiracy for which Denis Deacy, who died last May, while incarcerated in the Chatham Cornish Prison, was convicted. In this same letter McDermott refers to three infernal machines which he declares he dispatched to Kerry. Commenting on this letter, Mr. O'Brien says he believes that one of thesa machines was used at the Hussy explosion. He said this information furnished by Rossa correborated a great deal of the information unearthed by members of the Home Rule party, Ireland, and went far to justify the belief that a large number of the dynamite outrages which had been charged upon League organizations were really the ontcome of plots inspired by fellows like Mc-

#### of uprooting agrarian crimes. Terriffic Wind and Rain Storm.

Dermott, who, being in the pay of the au-

thorities managed to retain their sinecures

by devising and abetting ontrages. Mr.

O'Brien declares that the Irish | acty are

determined upon getting at the bottom of

the whole business, and that they hope to

expose the whole villainy which they believe

tem which the English Government has in-

flicted upon Ireland in its pretended work;

has underlain the entire pol

PITTSBURG, Pa , Dec. 6 -A terrific wind and rain storm passed over Western Pennsylvania at 6 o'clock this evening, and, though it lasted but chimneys, etc., suffered severely. One sign, four feet wide and covering the entire top of a business house on Seventh avenue, was carried away, falling on a woman named Pfaff and her two children, Willie, aged six, and Georgie, three years old, who accompanied her. The boy was killed instantly, and the mother and little girl seriously, but it is thought not fatally injured. There were rumors of accidents in other parts of the city and Allegheny, but nothing definite is At Gr. ensburg, West Moreland County, the roof of the Court House was carried off, but no one was injured. No repor s of damage have been re-

ceived from other towns. The wires are down in all directions and the telegraph companies are exall directions and the telegraph companies are e perioneing great difficulty in naudling business.

# The Swaim Court-Martial.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- Mr. Bateman contipued his testimony before the Swaim Court-Mertial to-day. He related circumstances connected with the Swaim due bill and the suit which followed its presentation, the filing and withdrawal of his charges against Swaim, the arbitration matter, etc., substantially as told before the Court of Inquiry. The cross examination then began, but before its conclusion the Judge Advocate submitted an application by General Swalm for subpones for a number of witnesses, including newspaper men, in this city, and bankers and bank clerks in New York and Washington, and Hon, Senjamin Butterworth, the Judge Advocate, doubted the wisdom of granting an application so broad in scope that it called for the producof the books of New York firms. Without determining the question the Court ad-

#### About McCulloch's Confirmation - His Tariff Views, Etc.

Special to the Sentinel. Washington, Dec. 8 .- Much gossip has been indulged in here during the past week over the delay there has been in the confirmation of the nomination of Hugh Mc-Culloch, Secretary of the Treasury. Suspected Senators deny it, but it will always be believed that the confirmation was objected to on account of the Secretary's views on the tariff He holds Abram S Hewitt's idea that all raw material should be free of duty. A dozen or mare of the Republican Senators believe that none of the American products should be duty free. It will teach future Presidents that it is better to ask for a creed when men are called to Cabinet positions. McCulloch was presumed to be the most radical of protection-

#### President Cleveland's Church. [Ben. Perley Poore.]

The new President will have his unmarried sister and probably one of his married sisters to preside over the domestic arrangements at the White House, and it is understood that there will be more simplicity and less attempt at display than there has been since the time of Buchanan. Fresident Cleveland will attend the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the present pastor of which is Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, who was his classmate. President Lincoln used to attend the Presbyterian Church, when he went anywhere, which was seldom. Grant and Hayes were Methodists, Garfield attended the Christian Church, and Arthur worships at St. John's Episcopal Church, where he was married.

# A Shortage of Funds.

New York, Dec. 8 .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society to-day, the Treasury reports showed such shortage of funds that the appointments which were made were for terms of only six months, instead of a year (as usual. Apprehension that there might not be money enough to pay the salaries and expenses for a full year was the reason. The society's embarrassment is largely due to its having recently taken complete charge of the missionary work among the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, and to large sums expended in the church edifice and educational departments.

# A Curious Old Man.

SALEM, Ill., Dec. 6.-Uncle John Crutchfield was et hty-five years old yesterday, and has been a resident of this county about sixty years. He has always been a very peculiar man, and the most peculiar things of his life are that he has never rode on the milrond and has never been on a horse, Whenever he wanted to go to any place he would walk. In the early settlement of this country, when deer and other game were very plenty, Uncle Jonnnie would be seen starting out with his gun on his shoulder and leading his horse, which he took along for the purpose of carrying his game. He is a very scrive man of his age, and yesterday walked from Patoka to Salem, a distance of sixteen miles, and after remaining in town for an hour or so started for his home, twelve miles northeast of this city.